

SOV/126-7-4-6/26

Investigations Relating to the Defectoscopy of Railroad Rails in Moving Magnetic Fields. 13. Defectoscope for Testing Rails at High Speeds

defect field; the role of these currents is the more important the higher the speed of movement of the external magnetic field. The obtained results show that it is possible to utilise eddy currents induced in the rails by a moving magnetic field for rail defectoscopy purposes. Studying the shapes of the emf pulses induced in the search coil by dangerous and non-dangerous rail defects and by metallic components of the track structure enabled relatively satisfactory solution of the problem of separating out useful signals. This enabled the introduction of considerable changes in the practice of testing rails by means of moving magnetic fields. In this paper the design is described of apparatus fitted in an ordinary passenger wagon and intended for detecting defects in the track rails. The here described defectoscopy apparatus was built in 1952 (Ref 4 and 5) by modifying a relatively older type defectoscope wagon (Ref 6) which operated at a speed of 30 to 35 km/hr. The basic circuit is shown in Fig 1 and

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in general its conception is not original. The search equipment consists of a coil which is located in the middle between the poles of an electromagnet, the plane of the windings of which is perpendicular to the longitudinal rail axis. The coil is fitted on a 0.5 mm thick sledge of non-magnetic stainless steel. The emf induced in the search coil is recorded on a 35 mm film from an oscilloscope; one cassette contains up to 300 m of film; the film consumption is about 5 m per kilometre of track, recording the signals from both rails of the track. The power supply is from a current type rail dynamo. The here described defectoscope wagon enables detecting defects in rails irrespective of weather and it can travel with a speed of up to 90 km/hr. Defectoscopes described by A.A.Kosarev (Ref 8) and others (Ref 9) operate at a running speed of 55 km/hr. The defectoscope wagon detected satisfactorily the following defects: relatively highly developed shallow transverse cracks in the railheads; relatively small

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transverse cracks in the railhead located on one side of the vertical axis of the rail at relatively small depths; relatively developed transverse cracks in welded joints and also cracks which extend from the foot to the head of the rail and transverse rail cracks; longitudinal-horizontal layering of the railheads; longitudinal-transverse cracks (as shown in the photo, Fig 5) and more complicated defects (shown in Fig 6). If the here described defectoscope is used, additional inspection can be reduced to a minimum. Some information is given about its characteristics and sensitivity. There are 8 figures, 1 table and 14 references, 12 of which are Soviet, 1 German and 1 English.

n.b. In part 14 of this series (pp 689-693, Vol 7, Nr 5) the substitution of the cinefilm recording by a magnetic tape recording is described and this is stated to be considerably more satisfactory.

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SOV/1?6-7-4-6/26

Investigations Relating to the Defectoscopy of Railroad Rails in
Moving Magnetic Fields. 13. Defectoscope for Testing Rails at High
Speeds

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Metal
Physics, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1958

Card 5/5

KOZLOV, Viktor Borisovich, inzh.; LYSenko, Il'ya Mitrofanovich, inzh.;
USPENSKIY, Ye.I., inzh., red.; SERGEYEVA, A.I., red.;
VASIL'YEVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Using rail defectoscopes] Opyt primeneniia rel'sovykh
defektoskopov. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.obedinenie
M-va putei soobshcheniiia, 1962. 62 p.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Railroads—Rails—Defects)

USPENSKIY, Ye.I., inzh.

Spectra of electromotive force impulses produced by defects
and interferences and recorded by flaw detector cars. Trudy
TSNII MPS no.243:17-26 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Railroads—Rails—Testing)

DOVNAR, B.P., inzh.; USPENSKIY, Ye.I., inzh.

Some results of the investigation of rail flaw spotting by
the defectoscope car. Trudy TSNII MPS no.243:27-36 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Railroads--Rails--Testing)

KOZLOV, V.B.; LYSENKO, I.M.; MATVEYEV, A.N.; TRAKHTENBERG, M.V.;
USPENSKIY, Ye.I.; GURVICH, A.K.; BESPALOV, B.N., inzh.,
retsenzent; SPASSKIY, D.S., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Flaw detection in rails] Rel'sovaina defektorskopiia. [By]
V.B.Kozlov i dr. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Transzhele-
dorizdat, 1963. 286 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Railroads--Rails--Defects)
(Nondestructive testing)

L 45392-65 EMA(1)/EMF(2)/EMF(3)/EMF(4)/EMF(5)/M/EMF(1)/EMF(4) pf-l/pab

1998. 8. 1. - 2000. 8. 1.

the first time that a single electronic device

This insures the reliability of separating the sample from artifacts and false surface defects.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issled. tsentral'nyy institut zemel'skogo stroitel'stva i arkhitektury

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858220001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858220001-4

NC REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858220001-4"

U.S. C.I.A. BY SP-1

KORZHUYEV, D.A.; NOSKOVA, A.V.; USPENSKIY, Ye.M.; MOZOL'KOVA, D.A.

Long storage of potatoes using chemical compounds. Trudy VNIISP
no. 4:160-179 '54.
(Potatoes--Storage) (Growth inhibiting substances)

(MIRA 8:12)

USPENSKIY, Ye. IV.

① Geo

Meteorological Abst.

Vol. 14, No. 3

March 1953

Part 2

Bibliography On Frost and
Frost Forecasting.

4C-233

531.324.37-551.584

✓ Uspenskii, E. N. Meteorologicheskiy rezhim prezemnogo sloya verdukha nad pakhotoy. [Meteorological regime of the air layer near the ground over cultivated soil.] *Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya*, 15(2):80-107, Feb. 1939. 25 figs., tables; 26 refs., eqs. DLC—In this microclimatic study, the author discusses the problem of nocturnal radiation frost, studies conditions important for frost and gives an equation which can be used for frost forecasting. *Subject Headings:* 1. Radiation 2. Microclimatology.

USPENSKIY, Ye.N.; KAZAKOV, S.P.

Use of a correlator in experimental studies of wind waves using
continuous-strip photographic registration. Okeanologija 4 no.5:
(MIRA 18:1)
900-904 '64

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

USPENSKIY, Ye.N., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Simplified method of determining the power needed to drive centrifugal compressor machinery. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst.no.61:157-164
'56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Air compressors)

K
USPENSKIY, Ye.N., dotsent, tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Basic factors affecting the pressure and degree of compression in
centrifugal compressor machinery. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst.no.61:
165-179 '56.
(Air compressors)

SOV/169-59-7-7122

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 94 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, Ye.N.

TITLE: The Radiation and Heat Balance in Gorki

PERIODICAL: Tr. Belorussk. s.-kh. akad., 1958, Vol 27, Nr 2, pp 3 - 22

ABSTRACT: All components of the radiational and thermal balance over months are determined by computational methods. The sums of the direct radiation are compared assuming the constancy of the transmission coefficient, the turbidity factor, the Kastrov coefficient, and interpolating the Sivkov tables. The dispersed radiation of the clear sky is taken as the half of the extinction of the direct radiation onto the horizontal surface without the absorption losses. The Savinov formula is applied to computing the effective cloudiness, which is compared with the season maps of T.G. Berland (Tr. Gl. geofiz. observ., 1948, 10 (72), 1 - 65). The albedo from November 30 to April 7 is adopted to be 0.8, for the unsteady snow cover $A = 0.55$, and for the vegetation from April 16 to October 16,

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The Radiation and Heat Balance in Gorky

SOV/169-59-7-7122

$A = 0.2$. For the spring (April) and autumn, October 16 to November 4, $A = 0.15$. The annual mean is $A = 0.3$. The effective radiation is computed according to the Ångstroem formula. The season balance is: in winter - 6.44, in spring + 9.02, in summer 22.09, in autumn + 2.19, during the year 26.85 kcal/cm². The evaporation amounts, according to the B.V. Polyakov tables, to 377 mm yearly. Observations of the soil temperature down to 32 cm depth during 32 years are used for determining k ($k = 0.0081$) in the formula of the amplitudes:

$a = a_0 \exp \left(z \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{k \cdot \theta}} \right)$, wherein θ is the period. The volume heat capacity, 0.35 cal/cm³ °C, is understated. The maximum current into the soil is in May, + 0.52, the minimum is in November - 0.34. The residual term, heat current into the air, amounts to 4.29. The author points out the considerable role of the circulation factors of the weather.

Yu.D. Yanishevskiy

Card 2/2

8(6)
AUTHOR:

SOV/143-59-2-15/19
Uspenskiy, V. N., Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The Problem of Calculating Built-In Fans of Hydroelectric Generators (K voprosu o raschete vstroyennykh ventilyatorov gidrogeneratorov)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavodov - Energetika, 1959, № 2, pp 117-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Built-in fans for cooling hydroelectric generators are simple centrifugal wheels with vanes, fastened by bolts to the upper and lower sides of the rotor rim, as shown by Figure 1. Depending upon the design of the generator and the required cooling effect, the vanes may be bent forward or backward or may be mounted radially. Vanes bent forward provide the best cooling effect, those bent backward the least. Until recently, the calculations of built-in generator fans were performed according to a method suggested by Professor A.Ye. Alekseyev [Ref 1], but this method produced unsatisfactory results when using

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The Problem of Calculating Built-In Fans of Hydroelectric Generators

it for calculating fans of medium or large generators. Although this method is rather simple, it produces only approximated values for fans with radial vanes, and for those with vanes bent forward or backward, the inaccuracy is even higher. For centrifugal ventilators of conventional design used in industry, the calculation method developed by TsAGI [Ref 2] found wide-spread application. However, for calculating generator fans, this method cannot be used, since here the conditions are different from those found with industrial ventilators. In 1953, at NII MESEP a number of investigations was conducted with hydraulic modelling of the cooling systems of hydroelectric generators [Ref 3]. Yet, industrial installations designing hydroelectric generators will not be able to use this method for solving correctly the problem of selecting a suitable fan design and to perform its aerodynamic calculation. The author of this article investigated built-in fans of hydroelectric generators [Ref 4] and arrived at the following

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The Problem of Calculating Built-In Fans of Hydroelectric Generators

conclusion: 1) The aerodynamic calculations of built-in fans of hydroelectric generators should be carried out according to the method of TsAFI under consideration of the investigation results of NII MESEP. 2) The magnitude of the twist factor of the flow upon entering the rotor vanes may be considered as being constant and equal to $\Psi_1 = 0.35$. 3) For simplifying the calculations and for obtaining more reliable results it is recommended: a) to seal carefully the gap between the outer fan disk and the baffle plate; b) to avoid negative angles of attack. 4) The function of the rotor as a fan may be considered only in those cases when the static pressure magnitude of the rotor is commensurable with that of the fan and when the maximum output of the rotor does not amount to more than half of the maximum output of the fan. Thereby it must be considered that the maximum output of the fan is approximately equal to twice the normal output, i.e. the output at rated operating conditions. The magnitudes of output and static pres-

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The Problem of Calculating Built-In Fans of Hydroelectric Generators

sure of the rotor and the fan may be calculated for orientation purposes by the method of Professor A. Ye. Alekseyev. 5) As a rule, the vanes of the rotor fan should be bent forward. 6) Calculations for built-in fans of hydroelectric generators will not have a high degree of accuracy and especially not those for fans with vanes bent forward. The accuracy will be lower than with conventional fans of the industrial type, where it amounts to 3.5% for output, 5% for power and 7-8% for the efficiency factor. The calculations may be corrected only after conducting experimental investigations of built-in fans on models and under actual operating conditions, which will provide a number of coefficients required for the calculations. There are 2 diagrams and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

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SOV/143-59-2-15/19

The Problem of Calculating Built-In Fans of Hydroelectric Generators

PRESENTED: Kafedry promtseploenergetiki i teplovых elektrostan-
tsiy . (Chair~~s~~ of Industrial Heat Engineering and
Thermal Power Plants)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1958

Card 5/5

1915
S/143/60/000/011/002/009
D218/D302

26.2120

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, Ye.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent

TITLE: Grapho-analytical method of determining the input
power of the piston type and that of the rotary type
compressors

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Energetika, vol. 3,
no. 11, 1960, 57 - 61

TEXT: The author gives a grapho-analytical method for determining
the power consumed on the shaft of a compressor from its given out-
put V_M and its specific output power $N_{sp.o}$ (Nudi). The latter quan-
tity is found from special graphs constructed for various types
of compressors. The problem of a grapho-analytical determination
of the input power must be solved separately for piston type and
rotary type compressors. A) Piston type compressors (p.t.c.). Accor-
ding to the degree of compression, these machines could be blowers

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29215

S/143/60/000/011/002/009
D218/D302

Grapho-analytical method of ...

or compressors. Both are co~~nc~~ed. For this reason in calculating the consumed power the efficiency is expressed in terms of an isothermal quantity. The power consumed by the ptc machines is found from the expression

$$N_B = V_M \sum_1^Z N_{sp.o} [Kw] \quad (1)$$

where V_M - the output of the p.t.c. at the condition of sucking, m^3/min ; $N_{sp.o}$ - specific output, i.e. the power wasted on one stage of the machine for the compression of $1 m^3$ of gas per min, $Kw/(m^3/min)$; Z - number of stages. The specific output is

$$N_{sp.o} = \frac{W_{is1}}{60 \cdot 10^3 \eta_M} \left[\frac{Kw}{m^3/min} \right], \quad (2)$$

where W_{is1} - work done in one stage with isothermal compression

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S/143/60/000/011/002/009
D218/D302

Grapho-analytical method of ...

without losses, kgm/m^3 ; η_{is} - isothermal efficiency of one stage;
~~η_m~~ - mechanical efficiency of the compressor. The work done in one
 stage of p.t.c. with isothermal compression is found from

$$W_{isi} = 2,3 \cdot p_1 \lg \varepsilon_i \left[\frac{\text{Kgm}}{\text{m}} \right] \quad (3)$$

where p_1 - absolute pressure of gas before entering the p.t.c. in
 Kg/m^2 ; $\varepsilon_i = \ln(p_2/p_1)$ - the degree of compression in the stage.

Substituting (3) into (2), expressing the pressure in abs. atm.,
 and noting that the product of two efficiencies gives a total iso-
 thermal efficiency the mean values of the p.t.c. efficiencies could
 be taken as $\eta_{is} = 0.650 \div 0.750$, $\eta_M = 0.800 \div 0.900$, $\eta_{sp.0} = 0.6$. Substituting further taking $p_1 = 1.0$ atm. abs. the follow-
 ing figures are obtained for $\eta_{sp.0}$ (0.50, 0.55, 0.60, 0.65) respec-
 tively

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S/143/60/000/011/002/v09
D210/D302

Grapho-analytical method of ...

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N_{sp.o} = 7.52 \lg \epsilon_j \\ N_{sp.o} = 6.84 \lg \epsilon_j \\ N_{sp.o} = 6.27 \lg \epsilon_j \\ N_{sp.o} = 5.78 \lg \epsilon_j \end{array} \right\} \quad (6)$$

These curves could be used for determining the specific input power of any stage at a given degree of compression and to determine the input of the p.t.c. with a given output V_M and given number of stages Z . A higher value of isothermal efficiency is selected for a p.t.c. with a smaller degree of compression in a stage, and a smaller value for the higher degree of compression. The mechanical efficiency could be taken as 0.80 to 0.90 for the horizontal p.t.c. and 0.85 to 0.95 for the vertical p.t.c. B) Rotary compressors (R.C.). These are divided into the plate valve type and rotating pistons type according to the degree of compression. The first group could be blowers or compressors. The second type could be blowers only. The platetype R.C.: The N_B is calculated as for p.t.c. (1), and N_{ud}

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19215

S/143/60/000/011/uu2/009
D218/D302

Grapho-analytical method of ...

is determined either from (6) or graphically. The R.C. with rotating pistons: The output power to the blowers with rotating pistons is found from

$$N_B = V_M N_{sp.o} [Kw]. \quad (7)$$

There V_M - is the output of the machine at the condition of sucking $m^3/min.$, $N_{sp.o}$ - the specific output in $Kw/(m^3/min)$, where

$$N_{sp.o} = \frac{W'}{60 \cdot 102 \eta_v v_M}. \quad (8)$$

In this expression W' - the work done by the blower with compression at $V = \text{const}$ (without losses), $\text{kg m/m}^3 \eta_v$ - the volume output efficiency,

$$W' = [p_2 - p_1] \cdot \eta_v \cdot v_M \quad (9)$$

where p_1 and p_2 - are the absolute pressures of gas before and after the blower, kg/m^2 or mm of the water column. Substituting (9)

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D218/D302

Grapho-analytical method of ...

into (8) expressing the pressure in atm. abs. and nothing that

$$\eta = \eta_V \cdot \eta_M \quad (10)$$

is the total efficiency of the blower, the expression (8) is transformed into

$$N_{sp,0} = 1.634 \frac{(p_2 - p_1)}{\eta} \left[\frac{Kw}{m^3/min} \right]. \quad (11) \quad \text{WT}$$

The values of efficiency of blowers with rotating pistons could be taken as

$$\eta_V = 0.750 \pm 0.850$$

$$\eta_M = 0.800 \pm 0.900$$

$$\eta = 0.600 \pm 0.750.$$

Substituting this in (11), the following expressions are obtained for various $\eta = (0.60, 0.65, 0.70, 0.75)$ respectively.

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19215

S/143/60/000/011/002/009
D218/D302

Grapho-analytical method of ...

$$\begin{aligned} N_{sp.o} &= 2.72 (p_2 - p_1), \\ N_{sp.o} &= 2.51 (p_2 - p_1), \\ N_{sp.o} &= 2.33 (p_2 - p_1), \\ N_{sp.o} &= 2.18 (p_2 - p_1). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Higher values of the volume efficiency are to be taken for low pressure drops ($p_2 - p_1$) for the large machines. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova
(Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1960

Card 7/7

USPENSKIY, Ye.N.

~~Effect of temperature conditions on the operation of a cooling system. Trudy Ural politekh. inst. no. 76:139-148 '60.~~

(MIRA 16:6)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

26.2120

S/196/62/000/010/025/035
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, Ye.N.

TITLE: Fundamental factors that influence the useful work factor of a practical gas turbine operating process

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.10, 1962, 17, abstract 10 G125. (Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, no.103, 1961, 118-123)

TEXT: The formula for the useful work factor is written in the form:

$$\varphi = 1 - \frac{\tau \sigma^m}{\eta_T \eta_K}$$

where: $\tau = T_1/T_3$ - the temperature factor; $\sigma = P_2/P_1$ - the compression ratio; $m = (k - 1)/k$; k - the adiabatic index; η_T and η_K - the turbine and compressor efficiencies. A series of calculations are made with a constant value of $m = 0.275$ to assess the influence on the value of φ of the values of τ , of σ , Card 1/2

Fundamental factors that influence ... S/196/62/000/010/025/035
E194/E155

and of the product $\eta_T \eta_K$. The following conclusions are drawn:

1) Reduction of the compression ratio δ and increase of the product $\eta_T \eta_K$ causes the useful work factor to increase, particularly when τ is high. 2) As τ is reduced and $\eta_T \eta_K$ increased, the factor φ increases, particularly when σ is great. 3) As σ and τ are reduced φ is increased, particularly when the product $\eta_T \eta_K$ is small. With certain combinations of values of τ , σ^m and $\eta_T \eta_K$ the useful work factor is zero and the gas turbine provides no useful work.

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[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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S/262/62/000/007/005/016
I007/I207

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, Ye. N.

TITLE: Basic factors influencing the efficiency of the working cycle of a gas turbine plant

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 42. Silovyye istanovki, no. 7, 1962, 37-38, abstract 42.7. 67. "Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta", collection no. 108. 1961, 118-123

TEXT: The dependence is studied of the specific efficiency μ (i.e. the ratio of the over-all gas-turbine plant efficiency to the turbine efficiency) of a single-shaft/spool gas turbine plant, on the ratio of air temperature at the compressor inlet, to the gas temperature τ and compression ratio P_c , and the relationship is revealed between the efficiency μ and the product of compressor and turbine efficiencies. It is shown that, while the value of μ decreases with the increase in P_c and reduction of compressor and turbine efficiencies, the reduction of gas temperature τ leads to a rise of μ .

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Card 1/1

MAGRACHEV, S.L., dots.; USPENSKIY, Ye.N., dots.; GUREVICH, M.I.,
dots., kand. tekhn. nauchn. otri. red.; VAKHTINA, Ye.F.,
tekhn. red.

[Design of compressor machines] Raschet kompressornykh ma-
shin. Sverdlovsk, Izd. UPI. Pt.1. [Gas dynamic calculation
of a centrifugal blower] Gazodinamicheskii raschet tsentro-
bezhnoi vozdukhoduvki; uchebnoe posobie. 1962. 68 p.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Turboblowers)

USPENSKIY, Ye.N.

Increasing the precision of hydrometric tubes. Trudy Mor.
gidrofiz.inst. AN URSR 28:65-66 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ASATULLAYEV, N.R.; BPLYAKOV, L.V.; DOROKHOV, I.L.; ZHURAVLEV, B.Ya.; KATS,
Ya.G.; MIKHAYLOV, A.Ye.; TIKHOMIROV, V.G.; USPENSKIY, Ye.P.

Tectonics of the convergence zone of structures in the Chingiztau and
Lake Balkhash region (central Kazakhstan). Sov. geol. 8 no.4:90-102
(MIRA 18:7)
Ap '65.

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy
universitet.

KATS, Ya.G.; MARTYNOVA, M.V.; USPENSKIY, Ye.I.; ASATULLAYEV, N.R.;
YURINA, A.L.

Jivet and Upper Devonian sediments in the western margins of
the Chigiztau. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.4:
23-24 Ap '64. (MIFI 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Moskovskiy geologicheskiy
dochnyy institut im. S.Crdzhonikidze i Tsentral'no-Kazakhstanskoye
geologicheskoye upravleniye.

Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering
Acid Determination of Nickel-Plating Baths. R. H. Brauns and F. V. Ugenasny. (*Polygraf. Przemyslowe*, 1941, (5), 16-19; *Chem. Zentral.*, 1942, 113, (II), 230; *C. Abstr.*, 1944, 28, 2370). [In Russian.] Control of nickel baths

by chemical analysis is not sufficient; the p_{H} must also be determined. In nickel plating stereotypes, the p_{H} should be 5.0-5.2. It increases to 7 after a week when plating nickel layers of 0.03 grm. cm^{-2} . To determine p_{H} , 25 c.c. of the electrolyte is mixed with 25 drops of indicator (0.1 grm. Br and 0.05 grm. thymol in 100 c.c. 20% alcohol) and examined colorimetrically after addition of 1-2 drops each of $N\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ and NaOH from a measuring burette. The calibrating solutions are for the p_{H} range 5-6.6 and are composed of 5 c.c. Na citrate (1.04 grm. citric acid + 0.1N NaOH + 00 mg. of thymol in 500 c.c. distilled water) + 0.1N NaOH solution and 5 drops of above indicator. The test requires 20-30 minutes.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13000 51000 10000

SEARCHED AND INDEXED

RECORDED

SEARCHED AND INDEXED
RECORDED ON ONE CARD

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Acid determination in Ni-plating baths. R. B. Brainina and E. V. Uspenskii. *Polygraf. Prezidiumo 1941*, No. 5, 18-19; *Chem. Zosir.* 1942, II, 230. Chem. analysis of nickel baths is not sufficient; the pH must also be detd. In Ni plating stereotypes the pH should be 6.0-6.2. It increases to 7 after a week when plating Ni layers of 0.03 g./sq. cm. To det. pH, 25 cc. of the electrolyte is mixed with 25 drops of indicator (0.1 g. lit.-cresol purple in 100 cc. 20% alc.) and examin. colorimetrically after addn. of 1-2 drops each of $N\ H_2SO_4$ and NaOH from a measuring buret. The calibrating solns. are for the pH range 6 to 6.6, and are composed of 5 cc. Na citrate (11.04 g. citric acid + 0.1 N NaOH 1.00 mg. of thymol in 600 cc. distd. water) + 0.1 N NaOH addn. and 6 drops of above indicator. The test requires 20 to 30 min. M. Hartenstein

NSPENSKIY, Yevgeniy Yevgen'yevich [deceased]; KUZNETSOV, S.I., otv.
red.; PARNES, Ya.A., red.izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Physicochemical conditions of the environment as a basis of
microbiological processes] Fiziko-khimicheskie usloviia sredy
kak osnova mikrobiologicheskikh protsessov. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 258 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kuznetsov).
(MICROBIOLOGY)

BATANOV, V.V., inzhener; USPENSKIY, Yu.M., inzhener; FILARETOV, S.N.,
inzhener.

Knyazhaya Guba Hydroelectric Power Station. Elektrichestvo no.7:
6-10 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Gidroenergoprojekta.
(Knyazhaya Guba Hydroelectric Power Station)

DIEBMAN, B.A., inzhener; TRAUBENBERG, S.L., inzhener; USPENSKIY, Yu.M.,
inzhener.

Marva Hydroelectric Power Station. Elektrichestvo no.9:1-6 3
'56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Gidroenergoprojekta.
(Marva Hydroelectric Power Station)

USPENSKY, Yu. M.

"Hydroelectric Power Plant Relay Protection and Automation System Operating
on Plant Alternating Current." (J. 126)

in book - New Developments in the Design of Electric Equipment for Hydro-
electric Power Plants, 1957. 222 p. Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat.
(Data on the Conference on Design and Operation, Moscow, 16-24 May
1956.)

110-58-5-23/25

AUTHORS: Afanas'yev, V.V., Uspenskiy, Yu.M., Vigdergauz, R.V., Zil'bershteyn,
B.A., Engineers; Lur'ye, V.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Concerning the Article "The Principles of Construction of a New Series
of Current-transformers for Voltages up to 10 kV" (Po povodu stat'i "O
printsiakh postroyeniya novykh seriy transformatorov toika na napryazheniye
do 10 kv") (and Authors' Reply)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 71-77 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This is a discussion by two separate contributors on an article by
Engineer B.A. Zil'bershteyn (Gosplan RSFSR) and Candidate of Technical
Sciences V.M. Lur'ye (NII EP), published in Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti,
1956, Nr 10. The authors' reply is also given.

Contribution by Afanas'yev, Engineer

This contributor considers that the author has made a serious error in not
recognizing that the one-second thermal stability that he quotes is based
on a guaranteed current that is limited by short-circuit stress considera-
tions. Accordingly, his Figure 2 is misconceived. His considerations
should have been based on a current below the limiting value and of longer
duration.

Contribution by Uspenskiy, Yu.M., Engineer and Vigdergauz, R.V., Engineer

Card 1/3

110-58-5-23/25

Concerning the Article "The Principles of Construction of a New Series of Current-transformers for Voltages up to 10 kV"

These authors welcome certain features of the article, particularly those in which new constructions are described. However, they consider that the authors have formulated the question of class of accuracy and load incorrectly. They consider that the authors' fears about an unsuitable current transformer causing damage to measuring instruments during short-circuit conditions are less important than they think. They consider that the authors are not providing sufficiently high overload capacity and do not agree that different current transformers are needed for measurement and protection. The article is also thought to present the question of current-transformer stability during short-circuit incorrectly and to confuse the matter of low- and high-voltage current transformers.

Authors' Reply

The reply is spirited. The authors show that in his own book, Afanas'yev supported their method, which he is now criticising. They hold to their views. They consider that since the article itself was directed against the excessive demands that designers sometimes make on current-transformers, it is not surprising

Card 2/3

110-58-5-23/25

Concerning the Article "The Principles of Construction of a New Series of Current-transformers for Voltages up to 10 kV"

that the article should have been attacked by two members of a large design organisation. The authors defend their position firmly on all the points under discussion.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Elektroapparat" , Lengiden, Gosplan RSFSR,
MII EP

Card 3/3

USPENSKY, Yu.M.; LIFKOVICH, I.I.

Central control system of the Krasnogorsk Hydroelectric Power
Station. Tracy Linguistrelle no.189-82 154.

(MIRA 18:10)

RAZENKOV, Ivan Petrovich, and USPENSKIY, Yu. N.

"Data on the Study of Gastric Glands' Activity of Humans with Fistulas (stomas) of the "stomach, esophagus, and Small Intestine, with the Vagal Nerves intact or cut." Zef. Zhur., Vol 33, No 5, 1947, p 605. Inst of Physiology, Acad Med Sci USSR, and Surgical Department of the Central Clinical Hospital, Ministry of Transportation (M.P.S.)

SO: U-4396

USPENSKIY, YU.N.

36401. I. P. Pavlov-ostrovo-polozhnik fiziologii pishchevareniva. Nauka i Zhizn',
1949, No. 10, S. 18-23.

SO: LETOPIS' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

USSR/Medicine - Physiology USPENSKIY, Yu.N.

FD-1340

Card 1/1 : Pub 33-18/25

Author : Uspenskiy, Yu. N.

Title : New, mitigative modification of Pavlov's stomach operation in dogs

Periodical : Fiziol, zhur. 4, 493-494, Jul/Aug 1954

Abstract : A new modified method of Pavlov's stomach operation is proposed by the author of this article. This method further simplifies the operational technique and completely excludes the possibility of occurrence of any kind of complications. All stages of the operation can be observed visually. It takes 40 minutes to perform this operation. No adverse reactions were noted during the entire post-operative period. Diagrams. Six Soviet references

Institution : Department of Physiology, State Scientific-Research Institute of Pediatrics, Ministry of Health RSFSR, Moscow

Submitted : November 24, 1953

USPENSKIY, Yu.N.

[Secretary function of human stomach] Secretornaia funktsiia
zheludka u cheloveka. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 57 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(STOMACH--SECRECTIONS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858220001-4

Uspenskiy V.N.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858220001-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858220001-4

USPENSKIY, Yu. N.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858220001-4"

USPENSKIY, Yu.N., professor

A new extragastric method (without a catheter) for determining
acidity (free hydrochloric acid) in the human gastric juice.
Sov.med. 20 no.12:41-43 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(GASTRIC JUICE
acidity determ., new method without catheter)

UGGR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Effects of Physical Factors.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60915

Author : Uspenskiy, Yu. N.; Timofeyeva, T. A.; Shvartsor, I. V.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Salivary Gland Function in Dogs Under Massive Single
Irradiation of the Abdominal Region with X-Rays

Orig Pub : Med. radiologiya, 1957, 2, No 6, 37-41

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

161

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Emissions.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 80139.

Author : Uspenskiy, Yu. M.

Inst :

Title : Activity of the Digestive Organs in Dogs During
the Action of Ionizing Radiation.

Orig Pub: Fiziol. zh. SSSR, 1957, 43, No 4, 328-335.

Abstract: In dogs having already undergone operation, after
a short X-ray exposure of the abdomen with a dose
of 600-660 r, a characteristic picture developed of
acute radiation sickness which led to the death of
5 animals in the course of 3 weeks. In four dogs
with the flow of parotid gland directed outwards,
there was noted in the first days after exposure

Card : 1/1

123

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T
Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Emissions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 80139.

a sharp depression of the secretion of saliva to dried powder, followed by periodical fluctuations of the level of saliva discharge, first of an increase, followed by a decrease. The content of inorganic substances of saliva was also increased and the usually absent amylase appeared to be present. In 4 dogs with an isolated ventricle, according to Pavlov, and in 2 with fistula of the stomach according to Basov, there was noted immediately after exposure a spontaneous secretion of gastric HCl, while in a few days - a sharp depression of secretion in the digestion of bread or alcohol, with a fall of acidity and digestive capacity of the juice.

Card : 2/4

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Emissions.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 80139,

Further, a wavelike alternation of periods of spontaneous juice removal and phases of depression of secretion were found anew. In fistula dogs, a strengthening of the hunger period and a contraction of periods of dormancy was found, especially expressed in days of depression of the secretory activity. In 2 dogs with intestinal loop isolated according to Tiri sic, secretion of the digestive juice was strengthened in the beginning by mechanical stimulation, and then was sharply inhibited. In the period of development of radiation sickness, the content of albumin and its separate fractions increased in the saliva and digestive juice, while it fell in the blood serum. However, in the terminal period, this relationship took a reverse

Card : 3/4

124

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Emissions.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 80139.

character. Especially sharp impairments of activity
of the digestive organs coincided in time with the
most expressed changes of hemopoiesis.

Card ; 4/4

USPENSKIY, Yu.N.

The effects of ionizing radiation on the activity of the intestinal glands. *Fiziol. zhur.* 44 no.3:225-230 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya Moskovskogo instituta gigiyeny.
(RADIATIONS, effects
ionizing radiation on activity of intestinal glands (Eng)
(INTESTINES, effect of radiations on
ionizing radiation on activity of intestinal glands (Eng)

USPENSKIY, Yu.N., AFANAS'YEVA, A.V.

Dynamics of protein composition of the blood serum and digestive juices
in experimental radiation sickness in dogs. *Fiziol.zhur.* 44 no.6
565-569 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Meditsinskogo instituta,
Astrakhan'.

(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
on blood & saliva proteins in dogs (Rus))

(BLOOD PROTEINS, effect of radiations,
x-rays in dogs (Rus))

(SALIVA,
proteins, eff. of x-rays in dogs (Rus))

(PROTEINS, metabolism,
saliva, eff. of x-rays in dogs (Rus))

USPENSKIY, Yu.N.

A new simplified method of graphic registration of gastric and duodenal secretions in human and animal subjects. Fiziol. zhur. 44 no.12:1158-1159 D '58
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.P. Erismana, Moskva.
(GASTRIC JUICE,
secretion, graphic registration (Rus))
(DUODENAL JUICE,
same (Rus))

USPENSKIY, Yu.N., prof.

Pathogenesis of disorders of the organs of the digestive system in
radiation sickness. Sov.med. 23 no.11:25-30 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i
gigiyeny imeni F.F. Kriplana (direktor A.Z. Belousov).
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM radiation effects)
(RADIATION INJURY)

USPENSKIY, Yu.N.

Role of the sympathetic nervous system in the mechanism of secretion
of the gastric glands. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no. 4:458-466 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. From the Laboratory of Pathologic Physiology, Institute of
Psychiatry, Moscow.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC) (GASTRIC JUICE)

USPENSKIY, Yu.N., prof.

Materials from a study of corticovisceral interrelationships in cerebral atherosclerosis with mental disorders. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 25:243-252 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Otdel patofiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. - prof. Yu.N.Uspenskiy) i klinika sosudistykh psikhozov (zav. prof. V.M.Banshchikov) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psichiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (MENTAL ILLNESS)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

USPENSKIY, Yu.N.; VASIL'YEV, A.N.

Modified bloodless method for the determination of venous pressure
in man. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.1:121-124 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. From the Laboratory of Pathophysiology of the higher nervous
activity, Psychiatric Institute of Health Preservation Ministry
of the R.S.F.S.R., Moscow.
(BLOOD PRESSURE)

USPENSKIY, Yu.N.

Effect of different doses of aminazine on higher nervous activity, and some vegetative functions of dogs in relation to the initial functional state of the higher divisions of the brain and, in particular, of the cerebral cortex. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.12:1855-1863 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Laboratoriya patofiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. - prof. Yu.N. Uspenskiy) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psichiatrii (dir. - prof. D.D. Fedotov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.
(CHLORPROMAZINE) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

УСПЕНСКИЙ, Ю.А., проф.; АВЧИН, В.Л.; АЛЛЮЧЕВ, А.Я.;
ГИРЕЛЬДСОН, Ю.А.; ЧЕРНЕНКОВА, Г.В., red.

[Conditioned response analysis of the effect of psychotropic substances; essays on psychopharmacology] Условно-рефлекторный анализ действия психотропных веществ;
статьи по психофармакологии. Москва, Медицина, 1962.
143 p. (МИРА 17:6)

USPENSKIY, Yu.N.

Tonometry of digestive organs and its clinical and physiological significance. Fiziol. zhur. 50 no.5:602-612 My '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh
instrumentov i oborudovaniya, Moskva.

USPENSKIY, Yu.N.

"Spontaneous" secretion of digestive glands and its
biological and clinical significance. Fiziol. zhur. 51
no.10:1244-1249 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted Febraury 23, 1964.

L 08542-67
ACC NR: AP6035347

SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/66/052/011/1394/1398

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, Yu. N.

25

ORG: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMN SSSR, Moscow
(Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Contactless pneumography of small laboratory animals and a method for quantitative determination of their pulmonary ventilation

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 52, no. 11, 1966, 1394-1398

TOPIC TAGS: animal physiology, respiratory system, biologic respiration, bioinstrumentation

ABSTRACT: A PK-1 pulmocardiographic attachment for an electrocardiograph (or any oscilloscope) was adapted for recording respiration in small laboratory animals (rats, mice, and guinea pigs). Unrestrained animals are placed in a hermetic exsiccator connected by rubber tubing to the pulmocardiographic apparatus. Pressure changes inside the exsiccator caused by the animals' respiratory activity are sensed by a manometer and recorded on the electroencephalograph tape. A useful mathematical method for processing respiratory data was also developed, which permits determination of minute volume, and the depth and duration of individual respiratory movements. This quantitative method is especially useful in following the development of pathological processes in respiratory organs. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 06-
Card 1/1 SUBM DATE: 10May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5103
UDC: 612.216. (018)

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; VOROSHILOVA, M.K.; VASIL'YEVA, K.A.; BAKINA, M.N.; DROZDOV,
S.G.; PODSEDOVSKIY, T.S.; KOSTINA, K.A.; SHIRMAN, G.A.; YANKEVICH,
O.D.; USPENSKIY, Yu.S.; ASHMARINA, Ye.Ye.

Preliminary report on massive peroral immunization of the population
against poliomyelitis with live virus vaccine from attenuated Sabin
strains. Vop.virus. 4 no.5:520-533 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut po izucheniyu poliomielitita AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(POLIOMYELITIS, IMMUNOL.)

ORLOWSKA, Barbara; MEDUSKI, Jerzy; USPIEWSKAJA, Wiera D.

Development of a method for quantitative determination of phospholipase C in Clostridium perfringens and Clostridium oedematis.
Med. dosw. mikrob. 11 no.2:141-147 1959.

1. Z Pracowni Metabolizmu Pośredniego P. Z. H. w Warszawie i
Instytutu Biochemii A.N.M. ZSRR w Moskwie
(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS, metab.) (CLOSTRIDIUM, metab.)
(ESTERASES, chem.)

6651420311 57

USPIENSKI, J.

A closed circle of reminiscences; Kasimierz Kozniewski's wartime experiences.

p. 18 (Zolnierz Polski) No. 26, Nov. 1957, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LCM VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

USPJE SKIJ, J.; PANCHILOVSKIJ, J.

Defining curvatures of beams of leaf springs in a free position, p.101.
TECHNIKA MOTORIZACJI (Niezela Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa
"Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1966"

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, no. 9 September 1976

USPENSKY, G. A. (USSR)

"Results of investigation of dormice (Myoxidae) in the areas of artificial attracting of hollow-nesting birds in the Moldavian S.S.R. in Russia."

report presented at the Intl. Symposium on Methods of Theriological Investigation. Brno, Czech.,

26 Aug - 4 Sept. 1960

NABOKOV, V.A.; USPYENSKY, I.V.

The development of aerial-spraying techniques for destroying ticks in foci of tick-borne encephalitis. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha) 8 no.32387-394 '64.

I.Martsinovsky Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine, Ministry of Health, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

CDO

61

472 THE ROLE OF THE SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM IN
THE CENTRAL INHIBITION OF CARDIAC ACTIVITIES (Original
text to Russian), A. S. Strelkov and M. A. Vaynshteyn. PHYSIO-
LOGICAL JOURNAL (Russian) Mar-Apr '56 (36-2 Bl-Month); pp
140-146

Experiments conducted by various scientists have led to the conviction that the centers of circulating nerves are under constant regulating (adaptation-trophic) effect of the sympathetic nervous system. The exclusion of the latter effect by separating all connecting dendrites (communicans) leads to an increased tonicity of the circulating nerve centers and consequently to a sharp change in the rhythm of the cardiac activities with a tendency to slow down. Injection of sodium chloride crystals into the thalamus region will in a majority of cases show certain direct depressing effects on the tonicity of the vagus centers and will bring a slightly increased frequency of the heart rhythm. The effect of the sympathetic nerve, regulating the functional characteristics of the bulbar section of the brain, is explained by the fact that the sympathetic nerve produces a sharply increasing excitability in the action of a part of the central nervous system. A thermal, electrical, or chemical irritation of the bulbar centers produces a standstill of the heart of the species (frog); or, in other words, a sharp retardation of heart rhythms.

ADM 514 - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

USSR, I.I.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants. I-13

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12975

Author : Fuks G.I., Gal'tsova N.Ye. Uss I.I.
Title : Low-Viscosity Watch Oils

Orig Pib : Chasovyye mekhanizmy, Sb. 1, M., Mashgiz, 1955, 165-185

Abstract : Preparation of low-viscosity oils for clockwork mechanisms, from oils of medium viscosity, can be effected by three methods: dilution with low viscosity synthetic components, removal of viscous components of fat by freezing or by adsorption separation (decrease in viscosity of bone oil, that is attained thereby, does not exceed 16%), chemical treatment of the oil involving ester interchange of fatty acid glycerides.
Bibliography, 28 references.

Card 1/1

- 260 -

PA 5T18

USSACHEV, P. I.

Feb 1947

USSR/Marine Biology

"Marine Phytoplankton in the USSR," P. I. Ussachev,
24 pp

"Dnepk Sovremen Biolog" Vol XXIII, No 2

Value, composition, and ecology of plankton

5T18

1883. Chemical Theory of Electrolytes. M. Harnack.
Acta Physicochimica, S. 3, pp. 309-310, 1883. In Appendix A equations
expressing the dependence of ionic conductivity on concentration
derived for all concentrations on the assumption that the conductivity in
binary systems are the compounds formed between the components. The
formation of these compounds is considered to obey the law of mass action. The
conductivity of a solution is assumed to be proportional to the con-
centration of the electrolyte. W. J. H.

A 54

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858220001-4"

FUKS, G.I.; GAL'TSOVA, N.Ye.; USSE, I.I.

Low-viscosity oils for lubrication of watches. Chas.mekh. no.1:
165-185 '55. (MLRA 9:12)
(Clocks and watches) (Lubrication and lubricants)

USSER, A. S.

Usser, A. S. "Calculating the effect of the saturation of a synchronous generator at the starting end of electric power transmission on its static overloading," Trudy Leningr. politekhn. in-ta im. Kalinina, 1943, no. 3, p. 251-59, - Bibliog: 7 items.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, no. 18 1943).

USSER, A. S.

USSER, A. S. -- "Statistic Stability of Electric Gearing With Series Capacity Compensation." Sub 3 Jun 52, Joint Sci Council of VIM and VIESKh.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, January-December 1952

TOLVINSKIY, Vatalav Aleksandrovich; ZAVALISHIN, D.A., professor, doktor
tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; USSER, A.S., redaktor;
ZABRODINA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Direct current electric machinery] Elektricheskie mashiny postoiannogo toka. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 468 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Electric machinery--Direct current)

U.S.S.R., A.S.

112-3-5556

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 3,
p. 70 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Usser, A. S., Voronov, L. I.

TITLE: Longitudinal Capacitive Compensation of Rural
Electrical Networks. (Prodol'naya Yemkostnaya Kompen-
satsiya v sel'skikh elektrosetyakh)

PERIODICAL: Mekhaniz. i elektrifik. sots. s. kh., 1956, Nr 2, pp. 29-35

ABSTRACT: The high efficiency of longitudinal capacitive compensation as a means of voltage regulation of rural electrical networks is noted in this paper. On the basis of analysis of longitudinal capacitive compensation and of relationships in the lines, it is shown that selection of conductor size of compensated lines should be made according to the economical current density, since the voltage losses can be sufficiently compensated for; the application of longitudinal capacitive compensation raises the power factor and relieves the energy source

Card 1/2

112-3-5556

Longitudinal Capacitive Compensation of Rural Electrical Network (Cont.)

from delivering reactive power. In radial distribution networks longitudinal capacitive compensation is best located at the consumer's bus bar, since in this case large currents flow through the longitudinal capacitive compensation only in the event a short circuit occurs at the consumer end; in addition, the voltage rises only at the consumer's bus bar instead of in the entire line. In networks with a distributed load, longitudinal capacitive compensation should be located in such a way that the line voltage does not exceed the rated. Computations and experimental data are provided. It is noted that introduction of a battery causes subharmonic oscillations in certain cases.

Card 2/2

KOSTENKO, Mikhail Poliyevkovich; PIOTROVSKIY, Lyudvik Mar'yanovich;
USSER, A.S., red.; ZABRODINA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Electric machinery] Elektricheskie mashiny. Moskva, Gos.
energ.izd-vo. Pt.1. [Direct current machinery transformers]
Mashiny postoiannogo toka transformatory. 1957. 464 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Electric machinery--Direct current) (Electric transformers)

USSER, A.S.

ZALESSKIY, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; USSER, A.S., redaktor; ZAHRODINA, A.A.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[High tension electric apparatus] Elektricheskie apparaty vysokogo
napriazheniya. Leningrad, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1957. 540 p.
(MIRA 10:5)
(Electric apparatus and appliances)

USSER, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHUBOTAREV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the moment of rotation and angular velocity of hydraulic turbines on the static strength of synchronous generators. [Nauch.trudy] VIESKH 3:292-306 '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Turbogenerators)

WAGNER, Otto Germanovich; FETISOV, V.V., retsenzent; USSER, A.S., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

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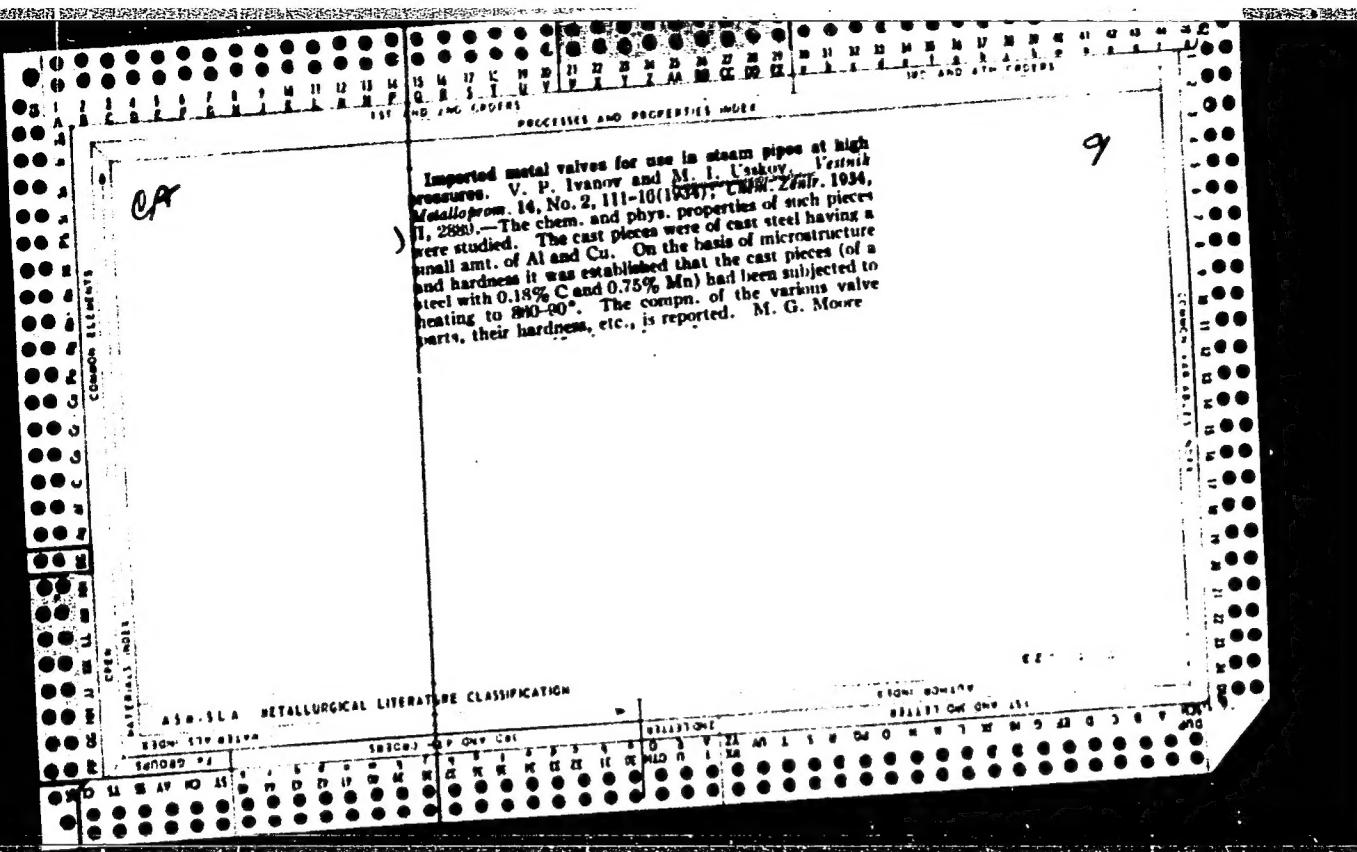
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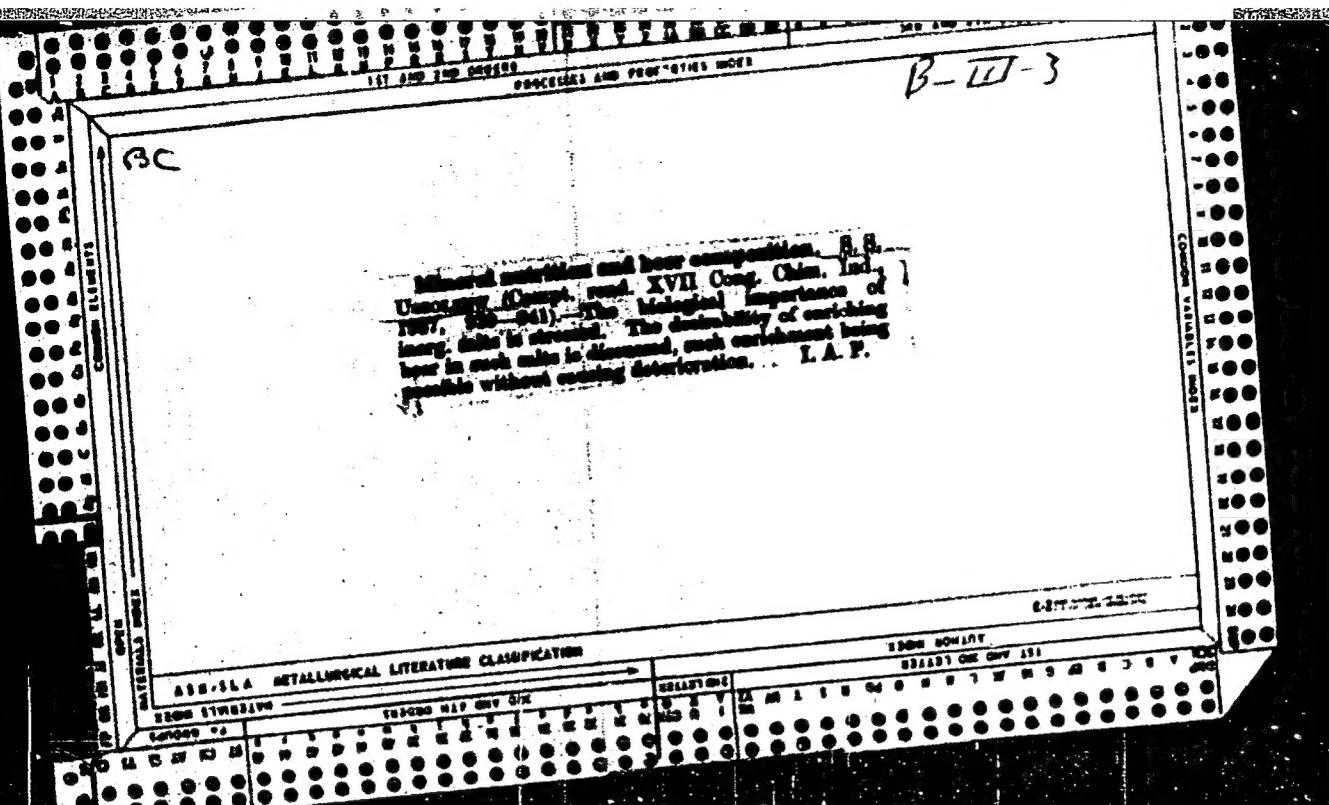
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